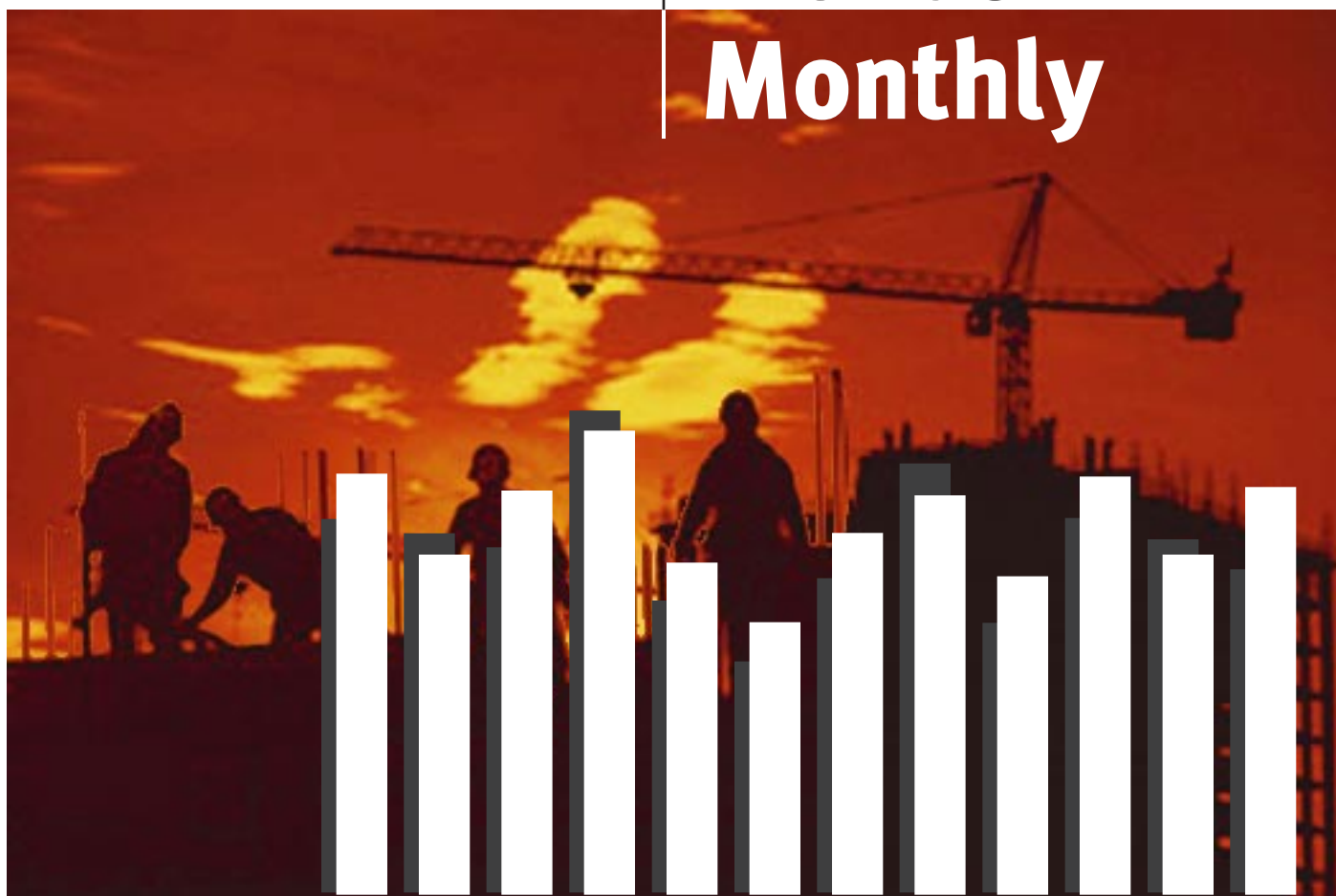


11-12/96

- U.S. economy: Fed leaves interest rates alone as GDP growth slows
- The Region: unemployment rate continues to improve
- Only 4 major sectors still losing jobs
- Orange County unemployment rate drops below 4%

# Employment Trends Monthly



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA  
SOCIETY FOR FINANCIAL SERVICES

# Mission Statement

Leadership

Vision

Progress

**Leadership, vision** and **progress** which promote economic growth, personal well-being, and livable communities for all Southern Californians.

## The Association will accomplish this Mission by:

- ▲ Developing long-range regional plans and strategies that provide for efficient movement of people, goods and information; enhance economic growth and international trade; and improve the environment and quality of life.
- ▲ Providing quality information services and analysis for the region.
- ▲ Using an inclusive decision-making process that resolves conflicts and encourages trust.
- ▲ Creating an educational and work environment that cultivates creativity, initiative, and opportunity.

## Regional Council Members

### OFFICERS:

**PRESIDENT:** Mayor Dick Kelly, Palm Desert

**FIRST VICE PRESIDENT:** Supervisor Yvonne Brathwaite Burke, Los Angeles County

**SECOND VICE PRESIDENT:** Mayor, Bob Bartlett, City of Monrovia

**IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT:** Supervisor, Bob Buster, Riverside County

**IMPERIAL COUNTY:** Sam Sharp, Imperial County • David Dhillon, El Centro

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY:** Yvonne Brathwaite Burke, Los Angeles County  
• Richard Alarcon, Los Angeles • Richard Alatorre, Los Angeles • Eileen Ansari, Diamond Bar • Bob Bartlett, Monrovia • George Bass, Bell  
• Sue Bauer, Glendora • Hal Bernson, Los Angeles • Marvin Braude, Los Angeles • Robert Bruesch, Rosemead • Laura Chick, Los Angeles • John Crawley, Cerritos • Joe Dawidziak, Redondo Beach • Doug Drummond, Long Beach • John Ferraro, Los Angeles • Michael Feuer, Los Angeles • Karyn Foley, Calabasas • Ruth Galanter, Los Angeles • Eileen Givens, Glendale • Jackie Goldberg, Los Angeles • Garland Hardeman, Inglewood • Mike Hernandez, Los Angeles • Nate Holden, Los Angeles • Abbe Land, West Hollywood • Barbara Messina, Alhambra • David Myers, Palmdale • George Nakano, Torrance • Jenny Oropeza, Long Beach • Beatrice Proo, Pico Rivera • Mark Ridley-Thomas, Los Angeles • Richard Riordan, Los Angeles • Albert Robles, South Gate • Marcine Shaw, Compton • Ray Smith, Bellflower • Rudy Svorinich, Los Angeles • Joel Wachs, Los Angeles • Rita Walters, Los Angeles • Judy Wright, Claremont • Paul Zee, South Pasadena

**ORANGE COUNTY:** Ron Bates, Los Alamitos • Art Brown, Buena Park • Jan Debay, Newport Beach • Richard Dixon, Lake Forest • Bev Perry, Brea

**RIVERSIDE COUNTY:** Bob Buster, Riverside County • Dennis Draeger, Calimesa • Dick Kelly, Palm Desert • Ron Loveridge, Riverside • Andrea Puga, Corona • Ron Roberts, Temecula

**SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY:** Larry Walker, San Bernardino County  
• Bill Alexander, Rancho Cucamonga • Jim Bagley, Twentynine Palms • Deirdre Bennett, Colton • David Eshleman, Fontana • Tom Minor, San Bernardino • Gwenn Norton-Perry, Chino Hills • Robert Nolan, Upland

**VENTURA COUNTY:** Judy Mikels, Ventura County • Andrew Fox, Thousand Oaks • Stan Daily, Camarillo • John Melton, Santa Paula

Rev. 12/3/96

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Economic Analysis Division, Forecasting, Analysis,  
and Monitoring Department  
**Southern California Association of Governments**  
Department Director: Dr. Arnold I. Sherwood  
Editor: Dr. Bruce F. DeVine, Chief Economist

## National Economy

Federal Reserve Bank policy makers again left short-term interest rates untouched in their November Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meeting. Unlike the previous FOMC meeting held in September, which caused considerable speculation about the outcome of Fed monetary policy, the November decision to keep the key federal funds rate unchanged at 5.25% was widely expected. In September the Federal Reserve officials were divided over whether to address potential price pressures by raising short-term interest rates. Their decision to hold monetary policy steady in September and November has been vindicated by a host of economic statistics indicating slowing but stable U.S. economic growth, a lower unemployment rate, and steady wages and prices.

Among the recently-released economic statistics, **payroll employment** jumped by 210,000 jobs in October after falling 35,000 the month before. Combining the two months provides a more meaningful picture, and one which shows that the pace of job creation is slowing. The **National Association of Purchasing Managers'**

**index** dipped to 50.2 in October from 51.7 the month before. After falling 2.1% in August, U.S. **factory orders** jumped 2.7% in September. While the September increase in factory orders was the largest gain in two years, after stripping out the volatile transportation sector the increase was a much more modest 0.4%. The **index of leading economic indicators**, which is intended to predict economic activity six to nine months in advance, rose 0.1% in September after climbing 0.2% in August. Although it was tiny, September's gain was the eighth in a row for the index.

Finally, the Department of Commerce reported that growth in the **gross domestic product (GDP)** slowed to a 2.2% annual rate in the third quarter from the robust 4.7% pace in the summer. The **GDP deflator**--another widely-used measure of general inflationary pressure--rose at a tepid 1.9 percent annual rate, down from 2.2 percent in the second quarter.

## The Region: Employment and Economic Trends

The preliminary Employment Development Department (EDD) labor market statistics for October show that **total wage and salary employment** in SCAG's six counties/MSAs combined was 6,230,300, up 150,800 jobs, or 2.5 percent, from the year-ago level (Figures 1 and 2, Tables 1 and 3). Regionwide, only four major industry sectors are still registering modest year-over-year employment declines. They are: *transportation equipment* (-700 jobs, or -0.6%), *paper, printing, publishing* (-700 jobs, or -0.7%), *finance, insurance and real estate (F.I.R.E.,* -300 jobs, or -0.1%), and *federal government* (-1,400 jobs, or -1.0%)

On the positive side, it is worth pointing out that *instruments and related products* is the latest industrial sector to achieve positive year-to-year employment growth. This upturn, which took place in September, was the first for the industry in almost a decade; the last positive employment reading was in January 1989<sup>1</sup>. In the interim, total employment in instruments and related products, heavily

affected by the aerospace/defense debacle, dropped by more than 43 percent, to 85,700 jobs in September from 151,700 jobs in January 1989.

Following the significant decline in unemployment in September, the region's **weighted average unemployment rate** (Figure 3 and Table 4) improved considerably again in October, dropping to 6.7 percent from 7.2 percent in September. More importantly, the regional jobless rate also showed a solid improvement from its year-earlier level of 7.5 percent. Decreases in the SCAG region's unemployment rate on a year-over-year basis were primarily due to drops in unemployed workers in *Los Angeles* and *Orange Counties*. Both the national and California rates (seasonally unadjusted) also declined between September and October--from 5.0% to 4.9% for the U.S. and from 6.8% to 6.5% for California. Both rates were also substantially below their year-ago levels.

<sup>1</sup> Due to the changes in SIC codes, the current wage and salary employment series is not strictly comparable with the pre-1988 employment data series.

### The Index of Regional Leading Economic Indicators

The CSU Long Beach Office of Economic Research reported in our last issue that the **Index of Regional Leading Economic Indicators** increased for the second month in a row, to 95.6 in September from 95.5 in August and 95.3 in July. CSULB has not been able to compute the index for October due to incomplete information.

In general, it takes three consecutive moves of the index in the same direction to constitute evidence of the likely future direction of the regional economy. The September and August upticks in the index followed a five-month string of downward moves, meaning that the weight of evidence still indicates that the regional economy could begin to slow down in six months or so. More successive months of upward movement in the index will be required to rule out this possibility.

For additional information and comment on the Index of Regional Leading Economic Indicators, Please contact Lisa Grobar (310) 985-1652, Joseph Magaddino (310) 985-8136, or Peter Griffin (310) 985-4783,

### Note to Our Readers

You can now read and download SCAG *Employment Trends Monthly* through the SCAG Home Page on Internet. The address is: [www.scag.ca.gov](http://www.scag.ca.gov), under the heading "What's New".

# The Region at a Glance

FIGURES 1-5 ARE BASED ON COMBINED TOTALS FOR THE REGION'S COUNTIES.

FIGURE 1

## Wage and Salary Employment

(Millions of Jobs)

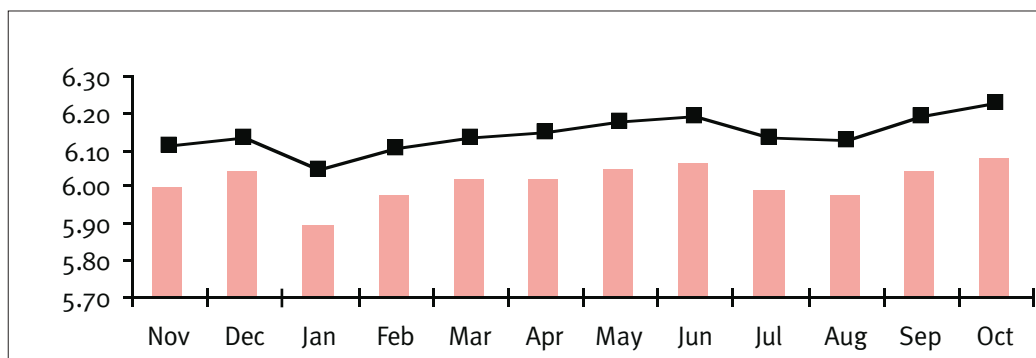
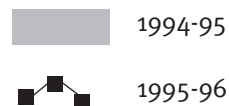


FIGURE 2

## Change in Employment From previous year

(Thousands of Jobs)

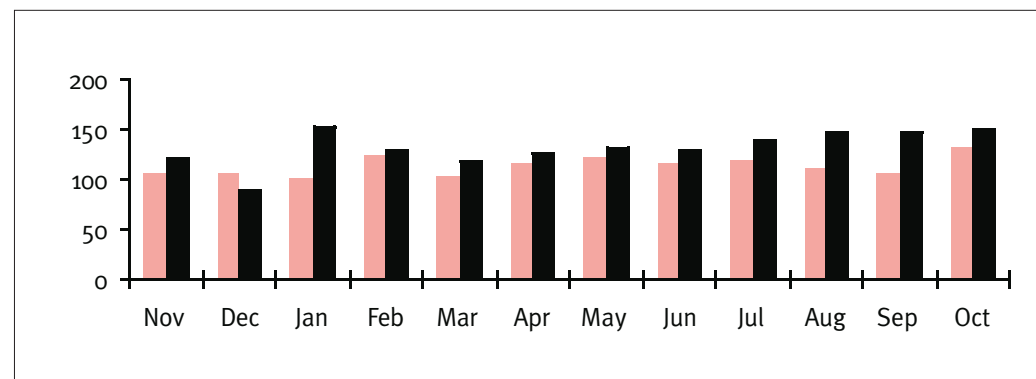
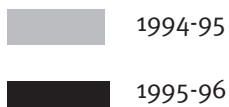
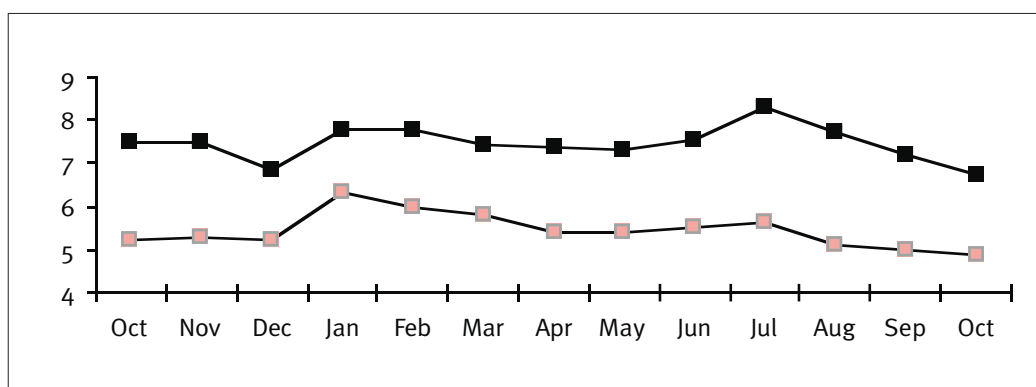


FIGURE 3

## Comparative Unemployment Rates The Region vs. U.S. 1995-96 (Percent)



**NOTE:**  
"Basic data analysed by Southern California Association of Governments in this bulletin are published by the Employment Development Department (EDD), State of California."

FIGURE 4  
**Percentage Changes  
in Employment by Major  
Sector\***  
The Region  
October, 1995 -  
October, 1996

\* Sectors with more than 75,000 jobs, except  
farm sector.

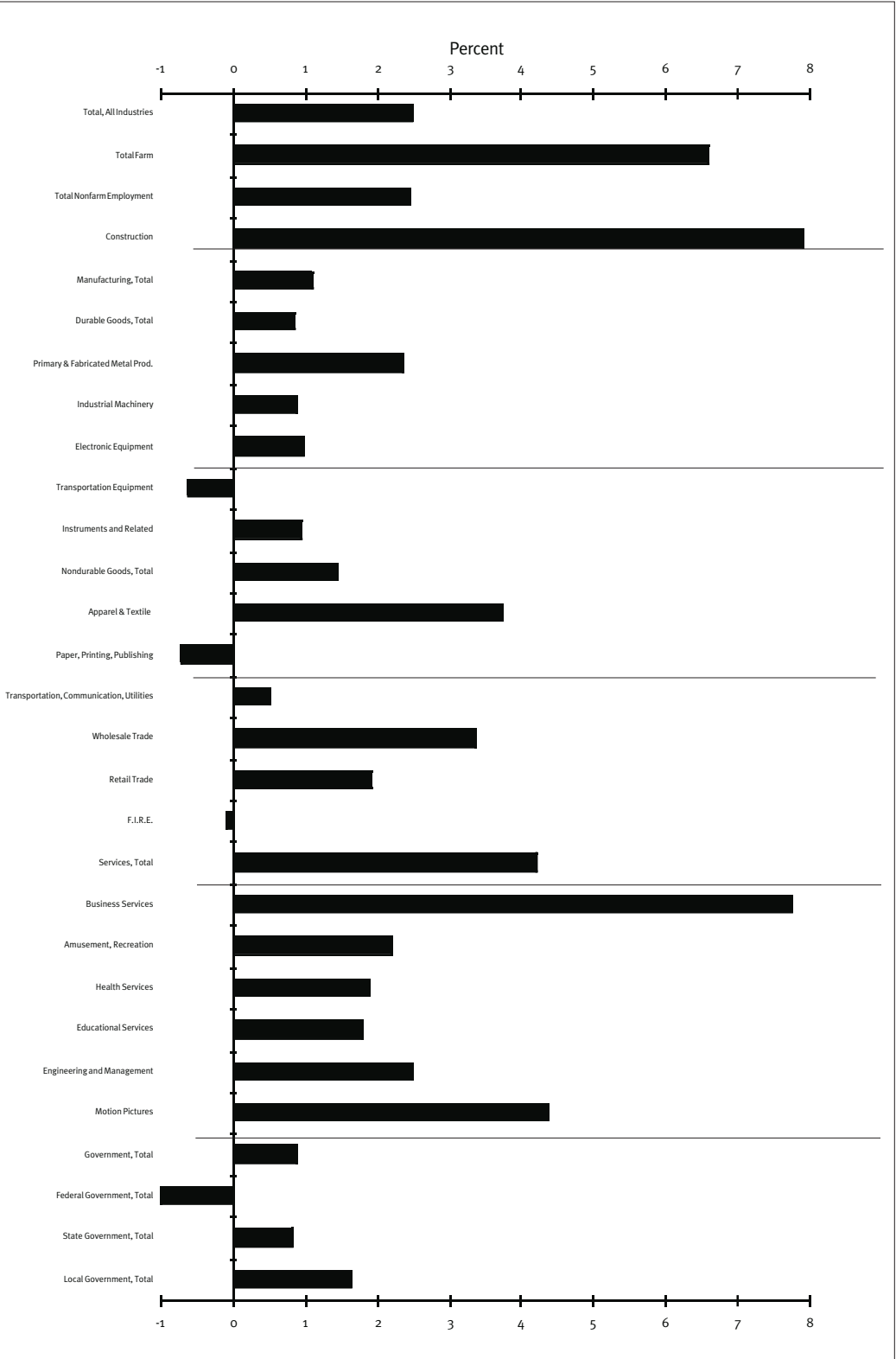


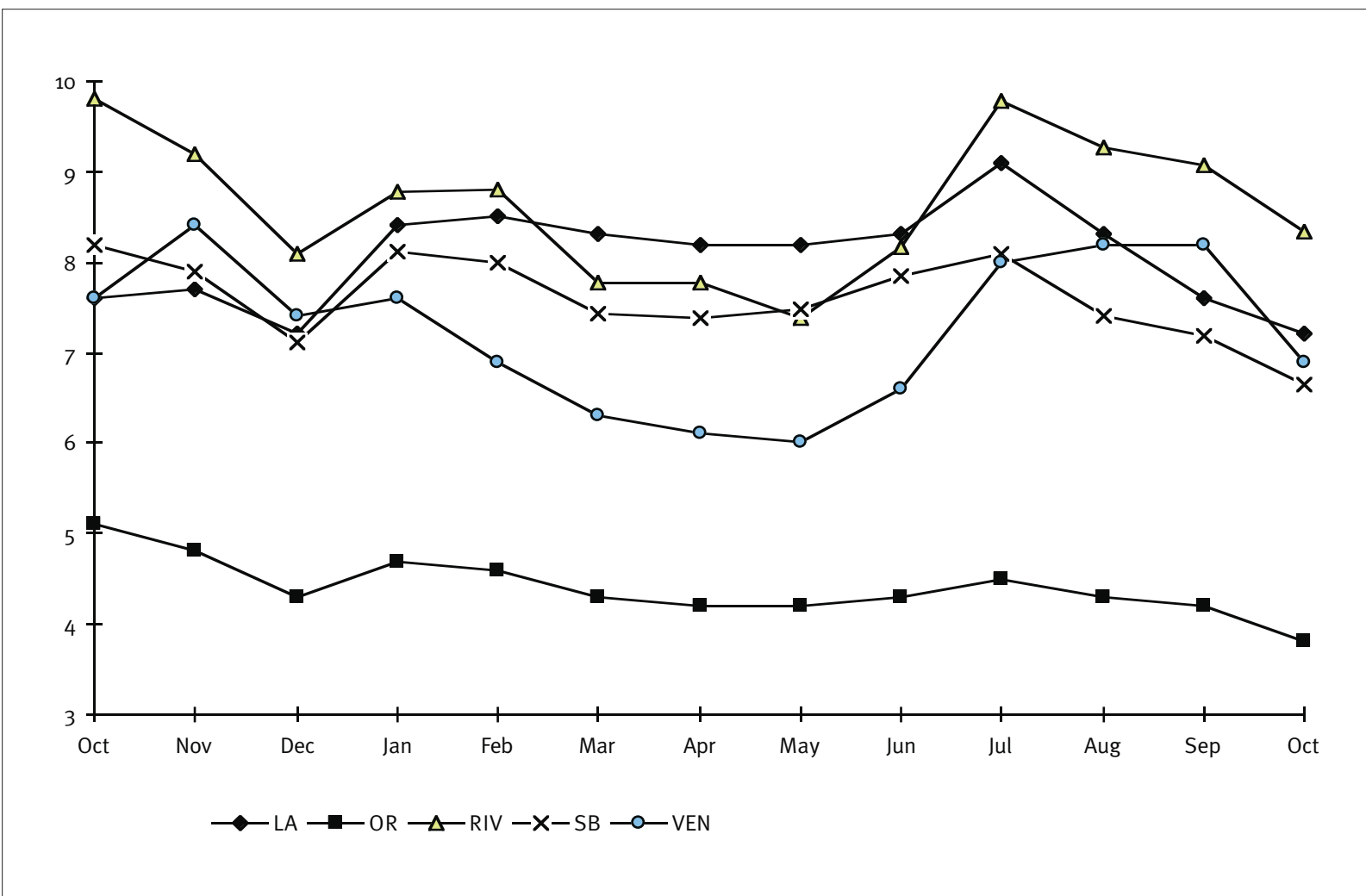
FIGURE 5

### Comparative Unemployment Rates

Southern California Association of Governments' Counties  
(Percent)

(1995-1996)

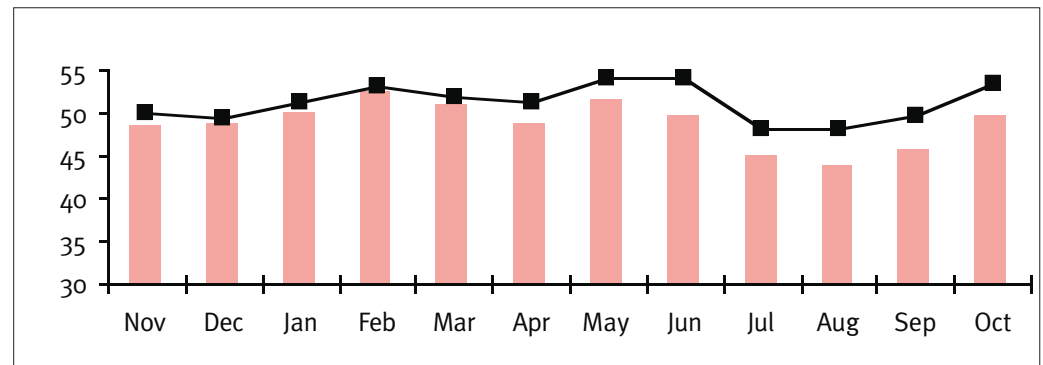
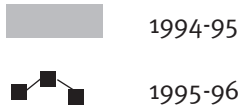
Imperial County's unemployment rate is plotted on p. 12



# Imperial County

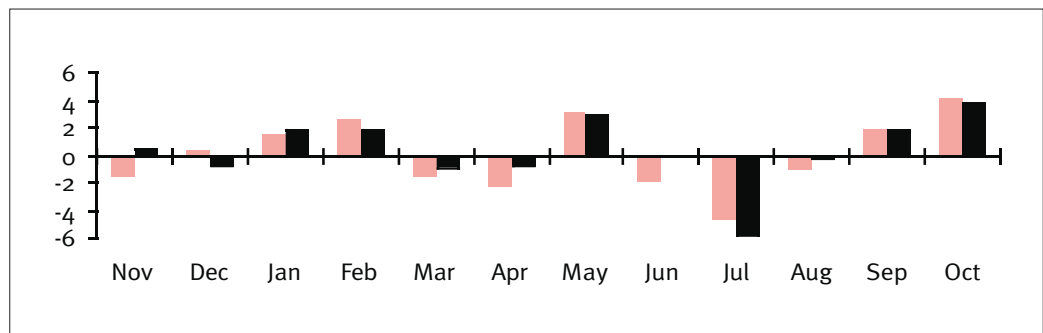
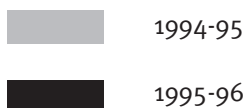
## Wage and Salary Employment

(Thousands of Jobs)



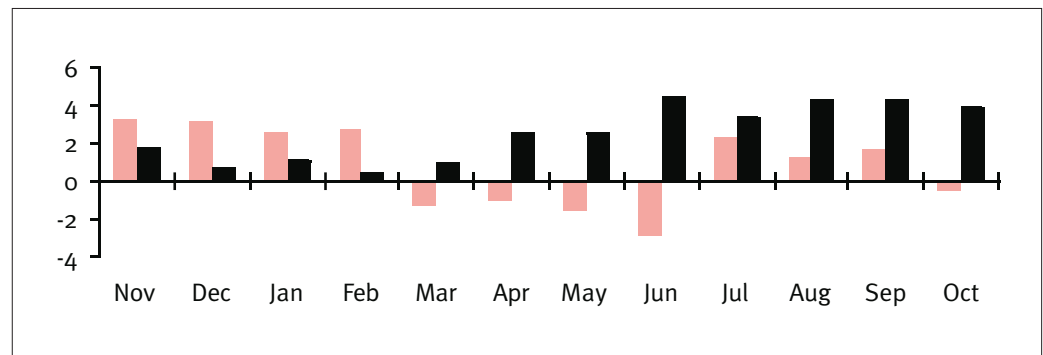
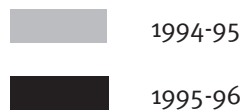
## Change in Employment From previous month

(Thousands of Jobs)

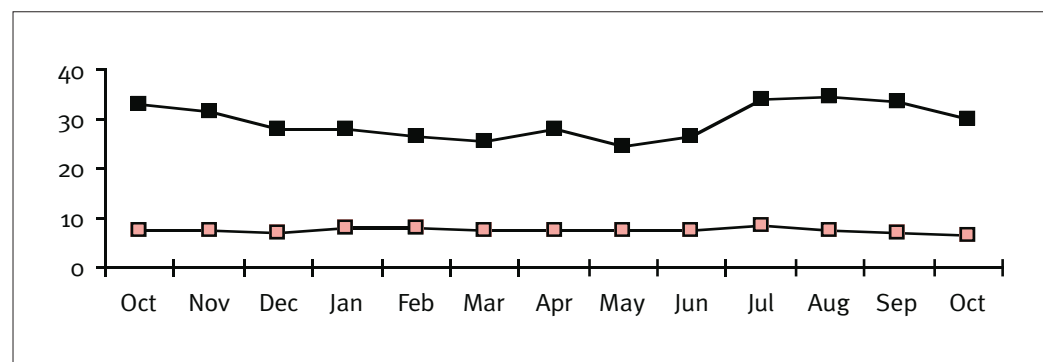
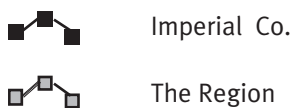


## Change in Employment From previous year

(Thousands of Jobs)



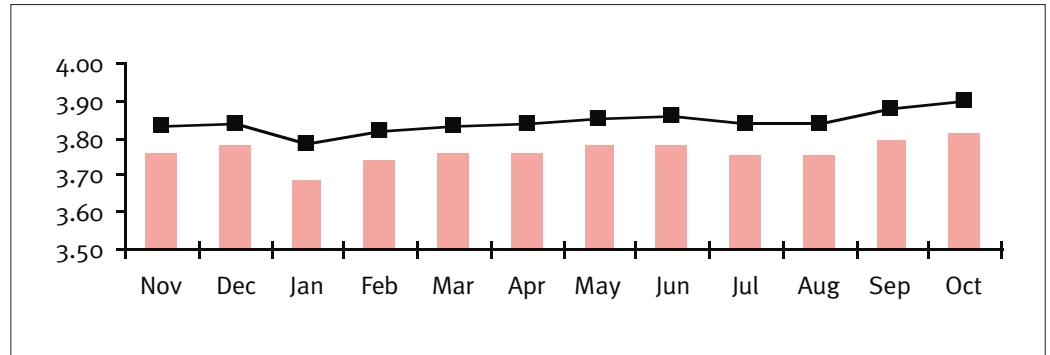
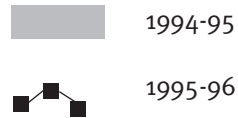
## Comparative Unemployment Rates 1995-96 (Percent)



# Los Angeles County

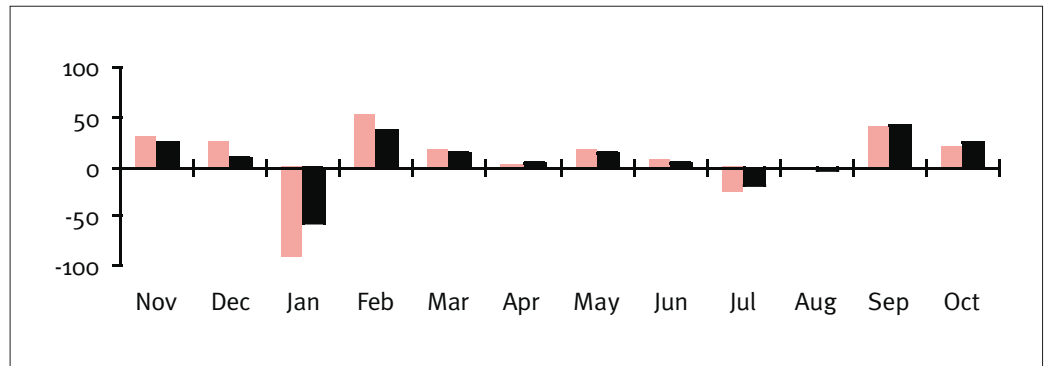
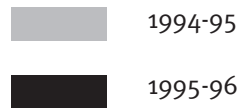
## Wage and Salary Employment

(Millions of Jobs)



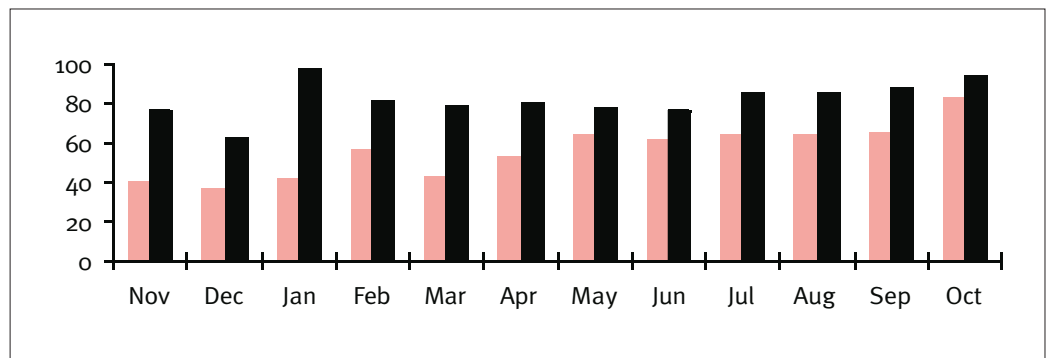
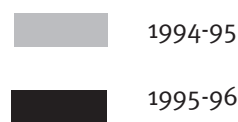
## Change in Employment From previous month

(Thousands of Jobs)

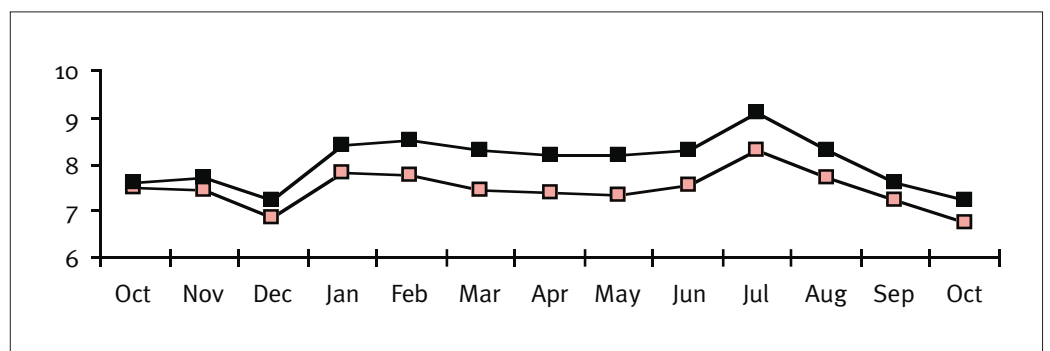
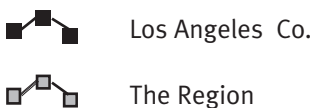


## Change in Employment From previous year

(Thousands of Jobs)



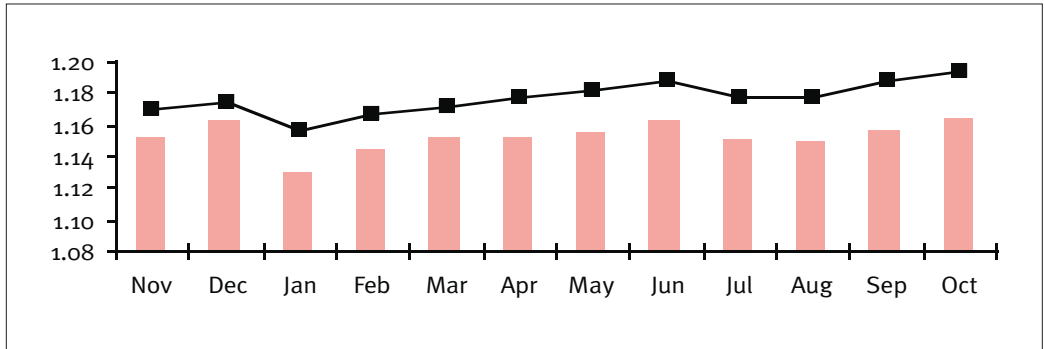
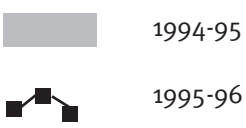
## Comparative Unemployment Rates 1995-96 (Percent)



# Orange County

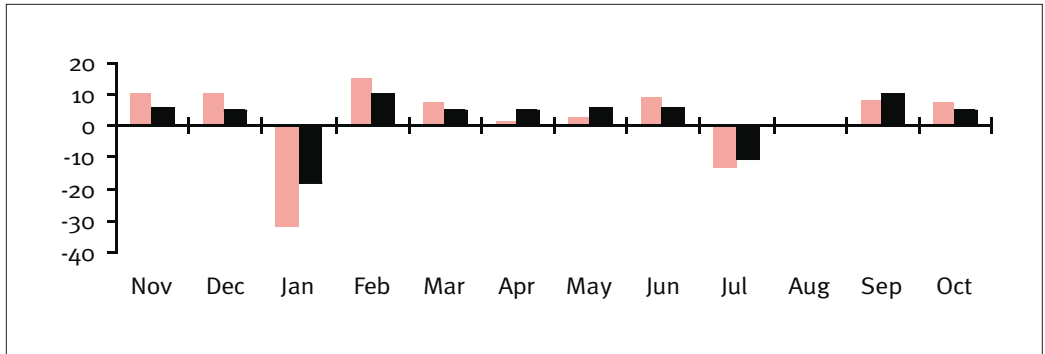
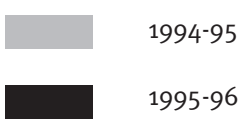
## Wage and Salary Employment

(Millions of Jobs)



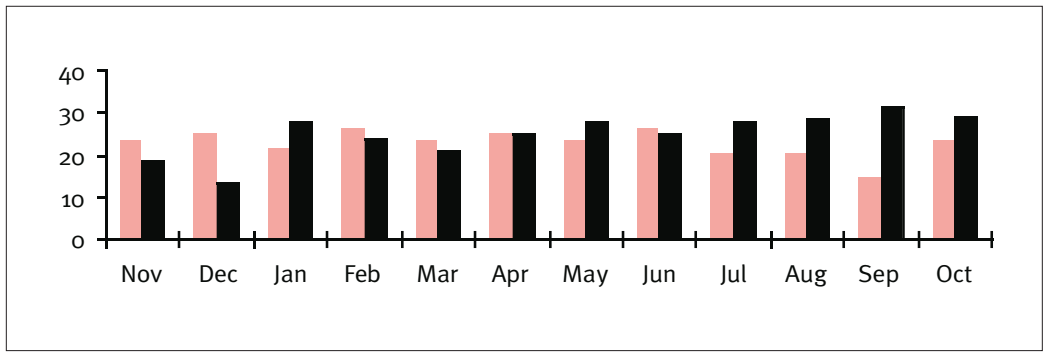
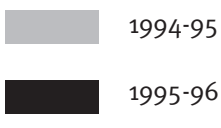
## Change in Employment From previous month

(Thousands of Jobs)

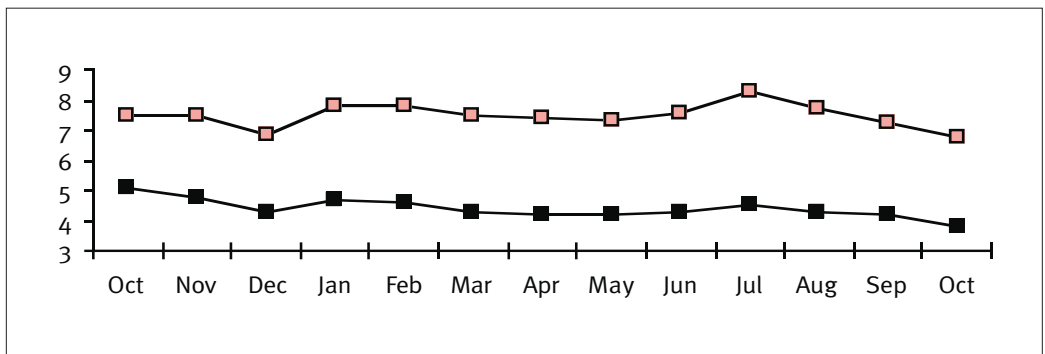
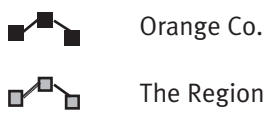


## Change in Employment From previous year

(Thousands of Jobs)



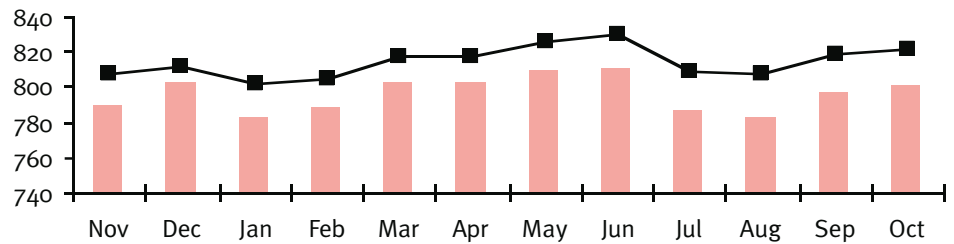
## Comparative Unemployment Rates 1995-96 (Percent)



# Riverside/San Bernardino MSA

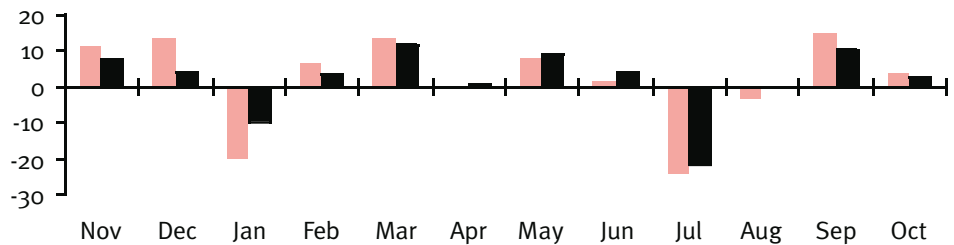
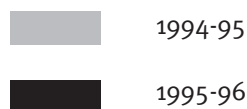
## Wage and Salary Employment

(Thousands of Jobs)



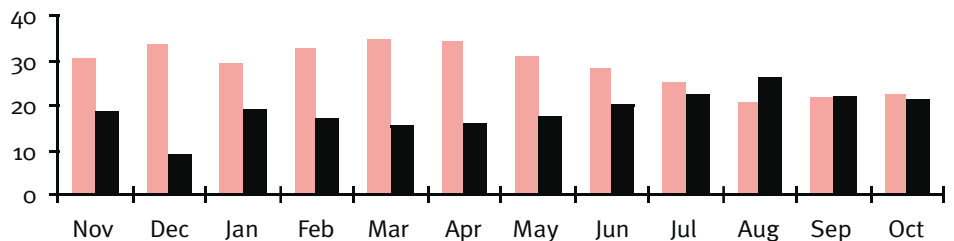
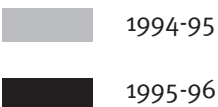
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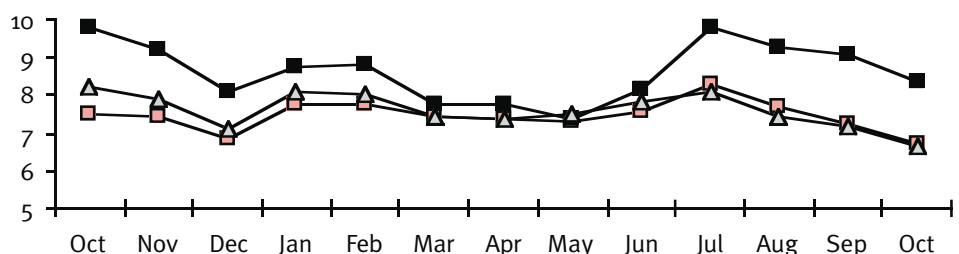
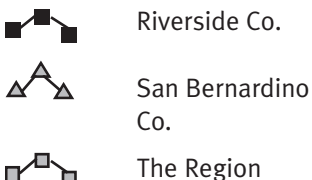


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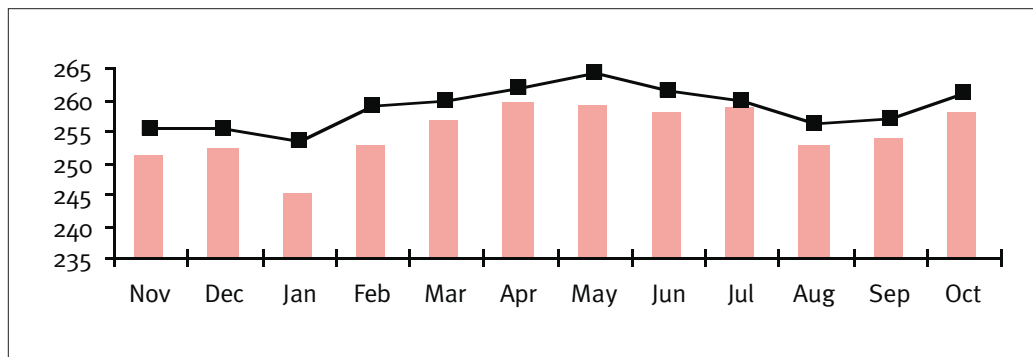
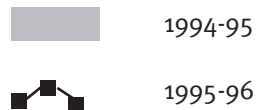
## Comparative Unemployment Rates 1995-96 (Percent)



# Ventura County

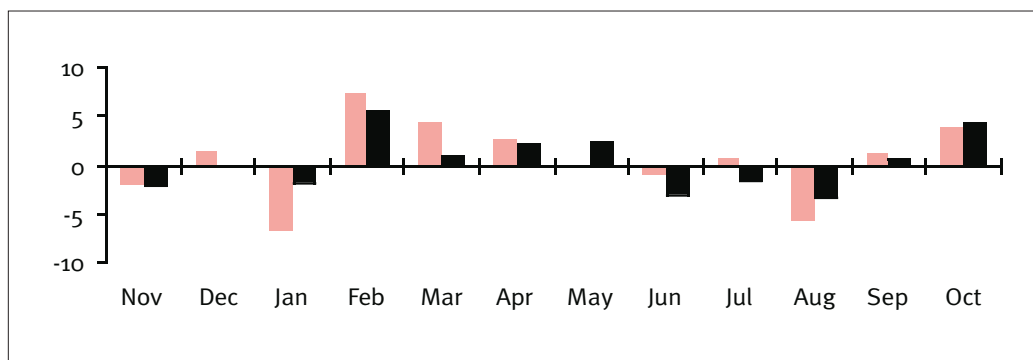
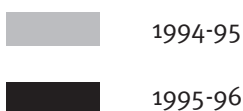
## Wage and Salary Employment

(Thousands of Jobs)



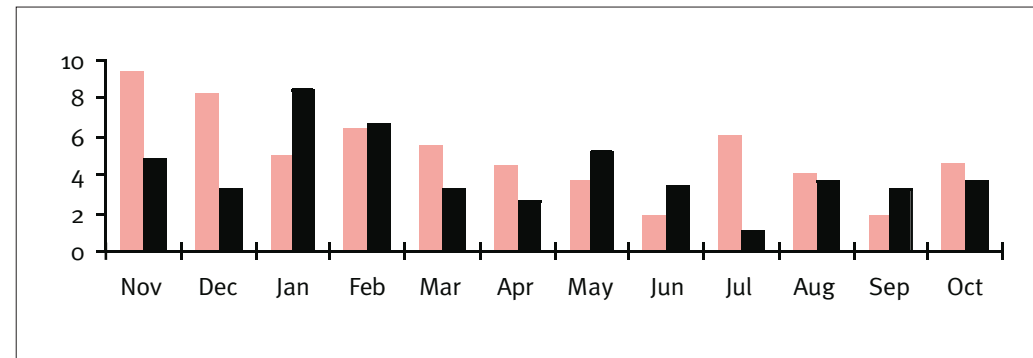
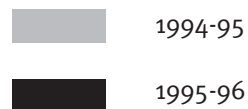
## Change in Employment From previous month

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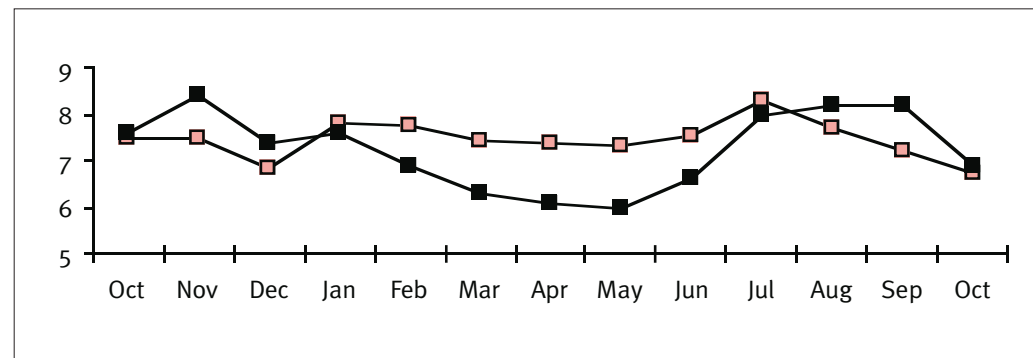
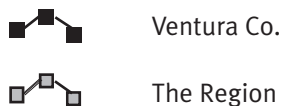


## Change in Employment From previous year

(Thousands of Jobs)



## Comparative Unemployment Rates 1995-96 (Percent)



# Employment Data Tables

**TABLE 1 THE REGION: WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (THOUSAND JOBS)**

COUNTY/MSA	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct (P)	% of Region Total Latest Month
<b>IMPERIAL</b>													
1994/1995	48.4	48.6	50.1	52.6	51.0	48.6	51.6	49.6	44.9	43.7	45.5	49.6	0.82
1995/1996	50.1	49.3	51.2	53.0	52.0	51.2	54.1	54.0	48.2	48.0	49.8	53.5	0.86
<b>LOS ANGELES</b>													
1994/1995	3,753.6	3,776.7	3,684.8	3,737.7	3,755.4	3,757.6	3,773.7	3,779.6	3,752.5	3,749.4	3,789.0	3,807.5	62.63
1995/1996	3,830.4	3,839.2	3,782.1	3,819.5	3,833.6	3,837.9	3,851.4	3,855.9	3,837.4	3,834.6	3,877.1	3,900.9	62.61
<b>ORANGE</b>													
1994/1995	1,151.3	1,161.8	1,129.1	1,143.9	1,151.3	1,152.2	1,154.4	1,163.2	1,149.9	1,149.6	1,157.2	1,164.5	19.15
1995/1996	1,169.9	1,175.0	1,157.1	1,167.5	1,172.2	1,177.0	1,182.5	1,187.9	1,177.9	1,177.9	1,188.3	1,193.4	19.15
<b>RIV/SB</b>													
1994/1995	789.1	802.5	782.5	788.4	801.7	801.8	809.0	810.5	786.2	782.3	797.0	800.3	13.16
1995/1996	807.7	811.4	801.5	804.9	816.8	817.4	826.4	830.4	808.5	808.1	818.7	821.3	13.18
<b>VENTURA</b>													
1994/1995	250.8	252.1	245.2	252.5	256.7	259.3	259.1	257.9	258.6	252.7	253.8	257.6	4.24
1995/1996	255.6	255.4	253.6	259.1	259.9	261.9	264.3	261.3	259.7	256.4	257.0	261.2	4.19
<b>The Region</b>													
1994/1995	5,993.2	6,041.7	5,891.7	5,975.1	6,016.1	6,019.5	6,047.8	6,060.8	5,992.1	5,977.7	6,042.5	6,079.5	100.0
1995/1996	6,113.7	6,130.3	6,045.5	6,104.0	6,134.5	6,145.4	6,178.7	6,189.5	6,131.7	6,125.0	6,190.9	6,230.3	100.0
(12MMA)*	6,021.5	6,028.9	6,041.7	6,052.5	6,062.3	6,072.8	6,083.7	6,094.5	6,106.1	6,118.4	6,130.7	6,143.3	

(P) = Latest month preliminary, previous months revised. All figures are based on First-quarter 1994 benchmark and include employment in agriculture. The same applies to data in Tables 2-5 and the corresponding graphs.

\* Moving average of 12 months data ending in months shown.

**TABLE 2 CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT FROM PREVIOUS MONTH (THOUSAND JOBS)**

COUNTY/MSA	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
<b>IMPERIAL</b>												
1994/1995	-1.7	0.2	1.5	2.5	-1.6	-2.4	3.0	-2.0	-4.7	-1.2	1.8	4.1
1995/1996	0.5	-0.8	1.9	1.8	-1.0	-0.8	2.9	-0.1	-5.8	-0.2	1.8	3.7
<b>LOS ANGELES</b>												
1994/1995	28.7	23.1	-91.9	52.9	17.7	2.2	16.1	5.9	-27.1	-3.1	39.6	18.5
1995/1996	22.9	8.8	-57.1	37.4	14.1	4.3	13.5	4.5	-18.5	-2.8	42.5	23.8
<b>ORANGE</b>												
1994/1995	10.2	10.5	-32.7	14.8	7.4	0.9	2.2	8.8	-13.3	-0.3	7.6	7.3
1995/1996	5.4	5.1	-17.9	10.4	4.7	4.8	5.5	5.4	-10.0	0.0	10.4	5.1
<b>RIV/SB</b>												
1994/1995	11.1	13.4	-20.0	5.9	13.3	0.1	7.2	1.5	-24.3	-3.9	14.7	3.3
1995/1996	7.4	3.7	-9.9	3.4	11.9	0.6	9.0	4.0	-21.9	-0.4	10.6	2.6
<b>VENTURA</b>												
1994/1995	-2.2	1.3	-6.9	7.3	4.2	2.6	-0.2	-1.2	0.7	-5.9	1.1	3.8
1995/1996	-2.0	-0.2	-1.8	5.5	0.8	2.0	2.4	-3.0	-1.6	-3.3	0.6	4.2
<b>The Region</b>												
1994/1995	46.1	48.5	-150.0	83.4	41.0	3.4	28.3	13.0	-68.7	-14.4	64.8	37.0
1995/1996	34.2	16.6	-84.8	58.5	30.5	10.9	33.3	10.8	-57.8	-6.7	65.9	39.4

# Employment Data Tables

TABLE 3 CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT FROM YEAR EARLIER (THOUSAND JOBS)

COUNTY/MSA	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct Thousands	Oct Percent
<b>IMPERIAL</b>													
1994/1995	3.2	3.1	2.5	2.7	-1.3	-1.0	-1.6	-2.9	2.3	1.2	1.6	-0.5	-1.0
1995/1996	1.7	0.7	1.1	0.4	1.0	2.6	2.5	4.4	3.3	4.3	4.3	3.9	7.9
<b>LOS ANGELES</b>													
1994/1995	40.2	35.8	41.1	56.4	41.9	52.2	63.4	61.8	64.1	64.1	65.1	82.6	2.2
1995/1996	76.8	62.5	97.3	81.8	78.2	80.3	77.7	76.3	84.9	85.2	88.1	93.4	2.5
<b>ORANGE</b>													
1994/1995	23.3	25.2	21.3	25.9	23.0	25.1	23.4	25.9	20.3	20.1	14.5	23.4	2.1
1995/1996	18.6	13.2	28.0	23.6	20.9	24.8	28.1	24.7	28.0	28.3	31.1	28.9	2.5
<b>RIV/SB</b>													
1994/1995	30.3	33.4	29.1	32.5	34.8	33.8	31.0	28.0	24.7	20.4	21.4	22.3	2.9
1995/1996	18.6	8.9	19.0	16.5	15.1	15.6	17.4	19.9	22.3	25.8	21.7	21.0	2.6
<b>VENTURA</b>													
1994/1995	9.4	8.2	4.9	6.4	5.5	4.4	3.7	1.8	6.0	4.0	1.8	4.6	1.8
1995/1996	4.8	3.3	8.4	6.6	3.2	2.6	5.2	3.4	1.1	3.7	3.2	3.6	1.4
<b>The Region</b>													
1994/1995	106.4	105.7	98.9	123.9	103.9	114.5	119.9	114.6	117.4	109.8	104.4	132.4	2.2
1995/1996	120.5	88.6	153.8	128.9	118.4	125.9	130.9	128.7	139.6	147.3	148.4	150.8	2.5

TABLE 4 COMPARATIVE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, 1995/1996 (PERCENT, NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

AREA	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	5.2	5.3	5.2	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.1	5.0	4.9
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>	7.5	7.7	7.3	8.2	8.2	7.8	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.7	7.0	6.8	6.5
<b>SCAG REGION*</b>	7.5	7.5	6.9	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.5	8.3	7.7	7.2	6.7
<b>IMPERIAL</b>	33.2	31.3	28.1	27.9	26.5	25.3	27.8	24.4	26.4	34.0	34.5	33.3	30.0
<b>LOS ANGELES</b>	7.6	7.7	7.2	8.4	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.3	9.1	8.3	7.6	7.2
<b>ORANGE</b>	5.1	4.8	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.8
<b>RIVERSIDE</b>	9.8	9.2	8.1	8.8	8.8	7.8	7.8	7.4	8.2	9.8	9.3	9.1	8.3
<b>SAN BERNARDINO</b>	8.2	7.9	7.1	8.1	8.0	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.8	8.1	7.4	7.2	6.6
<b>VENTURA</b>	7.6	8.4	7.4	7.6	6.9	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.6	8.0	8.2	8.2	6.9

\* SCAG region unemployment rate is a weighted average. Weights used are the average size of the civilian labor force in each County/MSA in 1990.

Table 5 Current Employment and Change in Employment from Year Earlier, by Major Sector \*

October, 1996

	Jobs by Sector (Thousands)					REGION TOTAL	Change in Employment from Year Earlier (Thousands)					REGION TOTAL	
	IMP	LA	OR	RIV/SB	VEN		IMP	LA	OR	RIV/SB	VEN	Thousands	Percent
<b>Total, All Industries**</b>	53.5	3,900.9	1,193.4	821.3	261.2	<b>6,230.3</b>	3.9	93.4	28.9	21.0	3.6	<b>150.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Total Farm	17.7	9.9	6.3	18.9	16.7	<b>69.5</b>	3.1	0.6	-0.1	0.0	0.7	<b>4.3</b>	<b>6.6</b>
Total Nonfarm Employment	35.8	3,891.0	1,187.1	802.4	244.5	<b>6,160.8</b>	0.8	92.8	29.0	21.0	2.9	<b>146.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Construction***	1.7	127.3	54.3	47.7	12.2	<b>243.2</b>	0.0	11.7	2.6	3.1	0.4	<b>17.8</b>	<b>7.9</b>
Manufacturing, Total	1.9	638.5	207.3	97.0	30.4	<b>975.1</b>	0.1	4.5	3.3	2.8	-0.1	<b>10.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Durable Goods, Total	0.7	343.8	136.7	62.9	22.0	<b>566.1</b>	0.0	0.8	2.4	1.3	0.3	<b>4.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Primary & Fabricated Metal Prod.	(b)	61.0	20.6	15.5	2.3	<b>99.4</b>	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.3	-0.1	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Industrial Machinery	(b)	45.5	24.7	6.9	4.3	<b>81.4</b>	0.0	-0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Electronic Equipment	(b)	43.7	27.4	6.7	6.3	<b>84.1</b>	0.0	-0.5	0.9	0.3	0.1	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Transportation Equipment	(b)	79.6	19.2	9.0	2.6	<b>110.4</b>	0.0	-0.4	0.2	-0.4	-0.1	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
Instruments and Related	(b)	51.1	27.2	3.9	3.6	<b>85.8</b>	0.0	1.3	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Nondurable Goods, Total	1.2	294.7	70.6	34.1	8.4	<b>409.0</b>	0.1	3.7	0.9	1.5	-0.4	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Apparel & Textile	(b)	126.0	14.5	2.8	0.8	<b>144.1</b>	0.0	4.5	0.9	0.1	-0.3	<b>5.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Paper, Printing, Publishing	(b)	64.4	20.5	8.0	1.9	<b>94.8</b>	0.0	-0.7	-0.1	0.0	0.1	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
Transportation, Communication, Utilities	2.1	207.4	44.2	42.1	10.2	<b>306.0</b>	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.1	-0.4	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Wholesale Trade	1.9	276.4	89.1	37.4	58.5	<b>463.3</b>	0.1	9.3	3.7	1.3	0.7	<b>15.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Retail Trade	7.6	601.3	209.4	173.3	5.3	<b>996.9</b>	-0.2	11.5	3.3	4.0	0.0	<b>18.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>
F.I.R.E.	1.2	223.4	84.5	29.1	10.5	<b>348.7</b>	0.0	-0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Services, Total	5.6	1,276.6	367.1	207.1	7.6	<b>1,864.0</b>	0.4	54.1	14.8	5.4	0.3	<b>75.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Business Services	0.7	306.9	103.8	38.7	74.4	<b>524.5</b>	0.1	27.1	7.4	2.1	1.0	<b>37.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Amusement, Recreation	0.2	50.2	33.8	13.2	(b)	<b>97.4</b>	0.0	0.2	1.7	0.2	0.0	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Health Services	1.5	267.8	78.6	61.2	21.7	<b>430.8</b>	0.1	5.1	1.9	0.9	0.0	<b>8.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Educational Services	(b)	74.9	11.8	9.5	(b)	<b>96.2</b>	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Engineering and Management	(b)	121.5	39.9	12.7	(b)	<b>174.1</b>	0.0	3.1	0.6	0.5	0.0	<b>4.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Motion Pictures	(b)	136.2	(a)	(a)	(b)	<b>136.2</b>	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>5.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Government, Total	13.8	534.2	130.3	167.6	36.2	<b>882.1</b>	0.3	1.5	0.4	4.5	1.1	<b>7.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Federal Government, Total	1.2	60.0	14.9	19.2	44.9	<b>140.2</b>	0.0	-2.8	-0.4	0.3	1.5	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
State Government, Total	2.6	69.6	20.7	21.8	35.0	<b>149.7</b>	0.2	-1.0	-0.4	0.4	2.0	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Local Government, Total	10.0	404.6	94.7	126.6	3.3	<b>639.2</b>	0.1	5.3	1.2	3.8	-0.1	<b>10.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>

Note: (a) Included in Amusement and Recreation Sector; (b) Sector not shown separately in original EDD data for this county.

\* Sectors providing more than 75,000 jobs regionwide, except farm sector.

\*\* Excludes self employed, unpaid family members, household domestic workers, and workers on strike.

\*\*\* For Imperial County, includes mining.